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Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis.
Blake Steam Pumps.
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New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.
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Hawaiian Sugar Company.
Kahuku Plantation Company.
Kahului Railroad Company.
Halekalea Ranch Company.
Honolulu Ranch.

When a man claims to be sanctified
it means that he is sorry his friends
are not as good as he is.

HEARST STRIKES HARD AT BRYAN

(Continued from Page One.)

thusiasm supporters of the Democratic national ticket. There are numerous reasons given for this prevailing apathy in Democratic circles.

A reputable business man of Baltimore, who has been a life-long Democrat, was asked by your correspondent what he thought of the political outlook. "I think Taft will be elected," was his prompt reply. "Personally I shall vote for him because I believe that if Taft is elected, the tariff will be revised, as it should be. Suppose Bryan should be elected. There would be no change in the Dingley rates; there could be none. The United States Senate would be Republican, and no Republican Senate is going to join a Democratic administration in readjusting tariff rates. On the other hand, I believe that Taft is in favor of a general readjustment of the tariff to meet changed conditions that have occurred since the Dingley law was passed, and I am satisfied that the next Congress will be called in special session and will pass a tariff bill. That is why I am going to vote for Taft."

Almost the same view was held by a manufacturer of Boston, a man anxious to get free raw materials for the use of his mills. This gentleman, while not one of the biggest manufacturers of his community, yet conducted a moderate business, and his views probably reflect those of others similarly situated in the world of commerce. "I might be induced to vote for Bryan," said he, "if I thought there would be a Democratic congress before the close of his term, for I believe the Democrats would give us a more satisfactory readjustment of the tariff than will the Republicans. But it is out of the question to expect tariff revision if Bryan is elected, so I am for Taft. Even were we to have a Democratic Congress, I should vote for Bryan with reluctance, for his election would generally upset business, and we would probably lose about as much in the end as we would through a continuation of the present tariff."

Similar views are heard generally among average business men of the East. One dealer from New York City, a Democrat, said he would not go to the polls next November. He had declined to vote for Bryan in 1896 and 1900 and he would not vote for him now. He said Bryan's election would be disastrous to business, and he did not propose to aid in bringing injury to himself. He did not regard Taft as the ideal (which was natural enough, as he himself was a Democrat) but he was frank enough to say that he believed Taft would be conservative and safe.

Other men questioned—that is, Democrats—expressed various opinions. One said he believed Bryan personally was honest and fearless, but if elected, would surround himself with a cabinet composed, in part, at least, of men whose views are not endorsed by business interests or believers in sane government. Such a cabinet would have influence, and their influence, he said, would not be for good. He therefore hoped that Bryan would not be elected.

Out of nine Democrats from four representative eastern states, who were interviewed, not one showed the least enthusiasm over the campaign; no one expected to see Bryan elected. Three expressed their intention to vote for him, simply because he was the Democratic nominee; not because they believed in him or his policies. Of the remaining six, two intended to vote for Taft and four will stay at home.

If the views expressed by these men, all of them independently engaged in business, are indicative of the feeling that generally prevails among the better class of Democrats in this section of the country, Bryan will poll a phenomenally small vote in Maryland and the states to the north and east.

Another thing developed by these interviews was the strong tendency among laboring men to desert Bryan for Hearst. The reason given is this: Hearst, through his cleverly edited newspapers, reaches the laboring classes very generally, and his editorial staff has reduced to a science the manner of appealing to such voters—voters who, as a rule, let some one else do their thinking. The Hearst papers are continually espousing the cause of the laboring classes, men and women alike; these editorials sound good to those who regard themselves as downtrodden, and they naturally believe that the man who stands behind those editorials must be a staunch friend of the working man. They allow themselves to be fooled and Hearst through his hired brains, reaps the benefit. This class of readers and voters do not dream that Hearst is playing upon their sympathies for any ulterior purpose; the sentiment of these editorials sinks in, and Hearst instead of being regarded as a politician of the cheap type, is looked upon as the benefactor of the laboring classes.

The influence of the Hearst papers is not readily understood by those who have no knowledge of their circulation. In New York, for instance, every other laboring man, as he rides home to dinner, is reading the Evening Yellow. Quite as many are read by the shop girls, who have a certain influence with their male acquaintance and friends, and even among clerks and others of that class, there are five Hearst papers read to one of any other kind. Outside of New York and Boston, Hearst's papers are not so generally read, but with editions coming out hourly, the Hearst editorials find their way into every eastern city of any size, and the number sold, at one cent each, is little short of astonishing. They always sell to the same class; the class to which Hearst is catering, and they are slowly but surely undermining Bryan's strength among the labor voters in the East.

Unless something unforeseen—something of a startling nature arises between now and the first of November, Bryan will get fewer votes in the East and New England than he got in 1896 or 1900.



Mrs. POTTER PALMER.

PLAN TO ABOLISH SUNDAY BURIALS

STOCKTON UNDERTAKERS LEAD
IN MOVE TO STOP FUNERALS ON
THE SABBATH.

STOCKTON, August 24.—The undertakers and ministers of this city are making preparations to abolish Sunday funerals at an early date. Some months ago the matter was considered, but at that time no agreement could be reached and the proposition was dropped. Since the undertakers returned from the recent convention held at San Jose, they have again decided to consider the matter, and intend holding a meeting with a view of forming an association for the special purpose of arranging for a day of rest.

They claim that their business is the only one that is conducted seven days in a week, and as they are compelled to get up at all times of the night to attend to cases, they believe that they should at least have one day to themselves.

MUST PASS UP MERRY GEISHAS

SAILORS LIKELY TO BE DEPRIVED
OF FORMAL INTRODUCTION
TO THE GIRLS.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The American sailors of Admiral Sperry's round-the-world fleet will not be permitted to break the hearts of the Japanese geisha girls if the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan, the native Christian churches and the missionaries are able to prevent it. Information from Tokyo was received at the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city today that the Christian religious organizations among the citizens of Japanese cities which the men of the American fleet will visit, protesting against the old style of Japanese hospitality, which is expected to include introduction to the geisha girls.

The object of the movement is announced to be a celebration more in keeping with American ideals. It is said to be desired that a precedent be established of eliminating geisha girls from entertainments in Japan.

VICTIMS OF EIFFEL TOWER.

The Eiffel Tower, painted once every six years, claims an average of five victims every time the work is done. When, after five painters had met a terrible death by falling headlong from the structure, the directors proposed that ropes and belts should be provided for men at work on the tower the painters rebelled. It was a matter of professional honor and trade vanity with them. In the repainting carried out in 1895 seven men fell, their bodies crashing deep into the earth. In 1900 the directors endeavored to obtain the services of men who had previously painted the tower, deeming that their experience would diminish the danger of accident. The men were obtained, and agreed to work for the usual pay, provided only that they were not required to disgrace themselves with life-saving belts and rigging.

DINNER FOR WOMEN, 15
CENTS; MEN, 25 CENTS.

Chicago Restaurant Has Two Prices
for Its Male and Female
Customers.

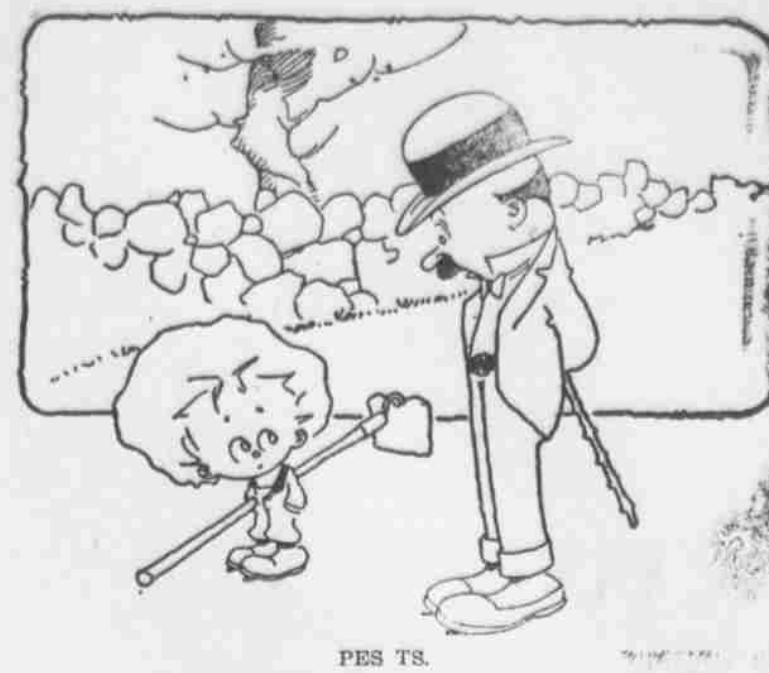
In a small Chicago West Side restaurant that caters to persons on economy bent, the bill of fare is headed by this notice:

"Regular dinner—Men, 25 cents; women, 15 cents."

"How is this?" asked a chance customer belonging to the sex most heavily taxed. "You charge us fellows 10 cents more than you do the women. What have we done that we should be so discriminated against?"

"You eat more," was the plain rejoinder. "It doesn't cost nearly so much to feed women as men, but we are the first concern in this part of town that has been brave enough to say so in plain print. Many foreign restaurants have recognized that fact and have regulated their charges accordingly. Boarding-houses, too, are well acquainted with the masculine appetite and satisfy its longings at a premium."

"However, if the male boarder is subject to excessive charges, he always has the satisfaction of knowing he gets his money's worth. Waiters in institutions of that kind are required to report in the kitchen whether an order is for a 'lady' or 'gentleman,' and the cook dishes up in proportion to the capacity of the diner. Some cheap restaurants have adopted the plan of serving 'ladylike' portions at rock-bottom prices, thereby enabling the man with an appetite to double up on his order and preserve a fair ratio between the cost of men's and women's meals. But we like our plan better."



PES TS.

"Did you have any summer boarders in July, my boy?"
"No, sir; but the 'tater bugs and cut worms was something awful."

It gives everybody a fair show and prevents confusion."—Chicago Journal.

MORMON GIRLS MAY NOT LAND

BOSTON OFFICIALS PLACE BAN ON
FAIR CARGO AND WILL INVESTIGATE.

BOSTON (Mass.), August 24.—Fifty-four Mormon converts, mostly girls, are detained by the immigration authorities here, and a special board of inquiry is investigating their cases. If the evidence warrants they will be debarred from landing and going to the Mormon colonies in Utah and Idaho, on one of the three grounds: That they are assisted immigrants; that they believe in polygamy, or that they



(From Top to Bottom)
JOE DOUGLASS, AMIEL
NEWMAN, DIRECTOR 'BARBARA'
LYND TELMOND

are liable to become public charges.

One strong bit of evidence is that Mormon elders have transportation contracts with the railroad and steamship lines and convey passengers under this agreement. The Mormon elders declare that they will appeal to Washington if an adverse decision is rendered by the board.

The fifty-four are Dutch, German, Scandinavian and English, and many of them are attractive.

VISIT HOMES OF FRIENDS TO TAKE THEIR LIVES.

DAVENPORT (Ia.), August 24.—Mrs. Sophia Deubner called on her neighbor, Mrs. Keppy, last evening, swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid soon after arriving and died in five minutes. She had been subject to melancholia spells for some time. This is the third time that persons of this city have committed suicide in neighbors' homes in the last few weeks. The suicide visit is becoming an accepted social institution here.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

New Arrivals IN Silk Goods

For years our line of silk goods have been the best in town and our last shipment proved no exception. We are displaying in addition to a large assortment of silks; cotton crepe table covers, cushions and piano covers, dollies, and a nice line of lacquer ware.

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Hotel Street.

NEW CHOP HOUSE.

P. John, late of the Manhattan Lunch Rooms, has opened a new Chop House on Hotel street near Nuuanu. First class meals served at all hours.

HOFFMAN CHOP HOUSE.

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All kinds of American Patent Medicines at Low Prices.

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UNDERWEAR.
SILVA'S TONGERY.
King Street near Fort.

Oahu Railway TIME TABLE

OUTWARD

For Waiwae, Waiwae, Kahuku and
Way Stations—7:15 a. m., *3:20 p. m.
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way
Stations—7:30 a. m., *9:15 a. m., *11:05
a. m., *2:15 p. m., *3:20 p. m., *5:15 p.
m., *9:30 p. m., 11 p. m.
For Wahiawa—9:15 a. m. and *5:15
p. m.

INWARD

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waiwae
and Waiwae—8:35 a. m., 5:51
p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and
Pearl City—7:45 a. m., *8:35 a. m.,
*10:35 a. m., *1:40 p. m., *4:31 p. m.,
5:31 p. m., *7:30 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa—
*8:35 a. m., *5:31 p. m.
Daily, except Sunday, Sunday Only.
The Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour
train (only first-class tickets honored),
leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:22
a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu
at 10:10 p. m. The limited stops only
at Pearl City and Waiwae.
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Supt. G. P. & T. A.

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and
Myrtle Cigar Store.

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